Arizona Miner.

San Francisco Agency.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Missu in Sun Francisco. Orders left at his office, New Merchant's Exchange Building, room No. 20, California street, will be promptly attended to

Veto of the Arkansas Bill.

The following is the message of President Johnson, vetoing the bill for the admission of Arkansas:

To THE HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES :- I

return without my signature, a bill entitled "An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." To approve of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the act suplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to these measures has undergone no change, but, on the contrary, has been strenthened by the results which have attended their execution. Even were this not the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based on the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at pleasure expel or exclude any State from the Union or interrupt its relations with the Govern ment, by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is not a State in the Union this bill does not admit it as a State. If, on the other hand, it is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares each State shall have at least one Representative, that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State; that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in that Senate and also makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is now necessary to secure Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those presenting their credentials to claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the Con-stitution, and believing that, had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once more earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House. In reference to the legislation, which I respectfully submit is not only of doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but unnecessary, and not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, it involves additional delay and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States than a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares that Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union on the following fundamental condition: "That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except for punishment for crimes that are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been convicted, shall be applicable to all people of said State; provided any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of authority thus claimed by Congress in assuming the power to impose fundamental conditions on a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects. Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people-the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to give to Congress the power to regulate this would be to reserve the fundamental principle of the republic, and place in the hands of the Federal Government a feature of State sovereignty which belongs to the State or the people, the true source of all political power by whom our Federal system was created, and to whose will it is sub-

fundamental condition which Congress en- are dealing with gunpowder. Let the charge deavors to make unalterable and irrevocable; of powder be put into the hole, not all at nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend down twice or thrice with the swab-stick. or change particular portions of the Constitu-tion, which was one of the purposes of the bill same tool—not with the Iron tamping-bar to perpetuate, but as to the consequence of such action it leaves them in doubt and uncertainty. When the circumstances under which this Constitution has been brought to the wet sludge that has been made in the the attention of Congress are considered, it is process of boring, and with it free the sides not unreasonable to suppose an effort will be of the hole from the dust of powder which made to modify its provisions, especially those must, of necessity, have adhered to them in in respect to which this measure prohibits pouring in the charge, and which if not reany alteration. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of persons who, under the act | Well wipe out your hole with the wet swab of March 2d, 1867, and the act supplementary | stick. Having done this, put in a large layer thereto, were entitled to registration and to of fine, properly prepared tamping, and softly vote on that issue.

Section 10 of this schedule provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under this Constitution shall vote for can- layer, for if the first layer be a small one, it didates for any office, or be allowed to vote will be the more liable to be forced down by for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution. The prohibitions herein authorized | Settle down the first layer of tamping in this are assumed to be in force before its adoption. | way, and then with impunity, the hammer In disregard of the law of Congress, the Con- may be used-taking care, at the same time, stitution undertakes to impose upon electors | to keep the tamping-bar free form the safety other conditions. The fith section of the fuse. Let these little matters be attended eighth article provides that all persons before registering or voting must take or subscribe | be apprehended-all will be safe-life will to an oath which, among other obligations, contains this: "That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to | ted. I have frequently known miners, when attempt to deprive any person or persons, on working on hard, flery ground, to carry tampaccount of race, color, or previous condition, | ing from home daily to the mines with themof any political or civil rights, privilege or stone of a soft yielding nature, and well immunity enjoyed by any other class of men." bruised before used—bruised, coarse potsherd

of the elections in all the States the majority very generally that tamping requires to be do not believe in or accept the practical driven with great force with the hammer, so equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes much so that, as before said, the mallet is with the race to which they belong. If the sometimes employed; but this, as has fatally voters in many States of the North and West been proved, is not necessary—nay, if the were required to take such an oath as a test | hole be judiciously placed, even the hammer, of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that the majority of them would remain say fatally proved, because it is well known from the polls rather than comply with such degrading conditions. How far this test oath mered down explosion has taken place, the prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress it is impossible to say; but such was its effect, at east sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of the Constitution. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas, life, extremely thin and slender; and having therefore, desiring to enjoy the elective franhise so as to make it conform with the insti tutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, and modify the proisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall ollow? If so, may we not see at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than to resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may, in a few years, renew in an aggravated form, the strife caused by legislation which has proven to be ill-timed and un-Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., June 20, 1868.

The Carnival of Blood at the Capital.

The pretended victory of the Radica negro party is hardly forty-eight hours old and we have to record in our local columns brutal murders, felonious house-breakings by an infuriated mob, murderous assaults without provocation upon unoffending citizens, and outrages innumerable. They are only a tithe of what has been reported to us, and we include only those which have been properly vouched for by reliable witnesses. If we were to publish the list reported otherwise, whole columns might be filled with accounts of these outrages. But these will suffice to show what is to be expected from "Radical -law-breaking, murder, rapine, robbery and violence, without stint and without punshment. In addition to the death of one of the victims of the negro riot, recently, returning from a Radical meeting at the City Hall, when a shoe store was sacked merely for plunder and its occupants beaten so sverely that one of them has since died, we find recorded the murder by negroes, a few nights since, after their feasts of inflammatory speeches from Forney, Bowen & Co., of one poor victim of their insune wrath upon the most public avenue of the city; the severe wounding and beating several others; the wanton sacking of drug stores, restaurants, and groceries, wherever liquor was supposed to be had, and the reported murder of three other unoffending white men in various parts of the city. The residences of Conservative private citizens and Conservative judges of election were visited with violence by this mob of irresponsible negroes, intoxicated with the liquor from the stores they had sacked, and infuriated by the incendiary speeches made to them by white men, who dared not participate in the "playful vagaries" of their gnorant dupes, and executors of the incendiarism they had inculcated. White ladies who dared to show themselves at their windows were subjected to the foulest abuse, and even the street cars were assailed with showers of stones and missiles. The negroes were armed with clubs, razors, knives, and pistols, and with them marched whole comarmed with muskets. They made night hideous with their yells, and defled the power of the police. The mob yelled for Grant and Colfax, while robbing, plundering, and murdering. Grant and Collax is the watchword of these "demons let loose." Grant and Colfax is all they know, except the local name of Bowen. Grant and Colfax and Bowen will be, by this community, held responsible for all the terrible outrages committed by their mob of negro supporters who rushed from a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting to rapine and murder, as an exemplification of the fiberty they expect to enjoy under such leaders. The city of Washington has been made, by the Radical majority in Congress, a political experimental garden. In the results of the last few days we have evidence of the consequences of Congressional rule, and Grant and Colfax as the nominees of negro-equality Radicalism .- National Intelli-

ACCIDENTS BY BLASTING-TAMPING .- HOW frequently do we hear of the painful fact that a poor man has lost his life by blasting! Why does this occur? I believe that in nineteen The bill fails to provide in what manner cases out of twenty, it is through carless-Arkansas is to signify its acceptation of the ness-from a want of consideration that they moved, will be likely, by a spark from the tamping-bar, in tamping, to convey fire to it. and carefully settle it down and "floor" it with the tamping-bar alone-using no hammer for the first layer. I say put in a large the tamping-bar and disturb the powder. to, and no fear of explosion in tamping need not be sacrificed. As a matter of course, proper material for tamping should be selec-It is well known that in a very large portion is good. There seems to be an idea existing

generally speaking, need scarcely be used. I that on the first layer of tamping being hamburden of the hole has been removed, and the poor unfortunate miner has lost his life .-JOHN LEAN: West Britim.

HEALTH AND EXERCISE.—Cicero is described by Plutarch as being, at one period of his such a weakness that he could eat but littlein fact, he could retain scarcely anything on his stomach, his whole frame being so extremely weak. He traveled to Athens, however, for the recovery of his health, where his body was so strengthened by gymnastic exercises as to become firm and robust; and his voice, which had been harsh, was thoroughly formed, and rendered sweet, full and sonorous. And of Julius Casar, the same author informs us that he facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low was originally of a slender habit of body; his Rates firsh being extremely soft and of a silky hue; he was troubled with violent pains in the head, and was subject to epilepsy; but influenced by the example of Cicero, and a great many others of his contemporaries, he found in exercise the best medicine for his indisposition, as after them he went through long marches, bore coarse diet, frequent sleeping in the fields, and continued for many years exposed to the hardships of war. The great physician, Hoffman, in a special treatise on gymnastics, justly celebrates it as the best of medicine; and the celebrated poet Dryden asserts that

"The wise for eure on exercise depend: God never made his work for mon to mend."

Among the particular diseases in the cure of which gymnastic exercises have been found the most effectual are gout, rheumatism, consumption, nervous disorders, bilious colic, dropsy, palsy, diseases of the mind, besides many others. With regard to the choice of exercise for curing diseases, it has been justly remarked that there are many points to be attended to. Every kind of exercise, and every degree of it, is not fit for every constitution: fur less in every complaint, or at all times. Which is the proper sort of exercise to be recommended, must depend upon particular circumstances of habit, age, constitution, or disorder; and in cases where the whole frame is enfeebled, the advice of an SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE, intelligent teacher is not to be neglected.

Exercise is well entitled in various respects to be considered as a common aid to physic to use a phrase which . Esculapius originally used. In fact, when the body is, by exercise, brought into a good state of health, and all the humors are wholesome, should it be attacked by disease it will be more easily restored; hence, it is well observed, that we ought undoubtedly to attribute the wonderful success of the ancient physicians in curing diseases with such indifferent materials as their pharmacy afforded, to the patient having his blood in general pure and his body healthy by an attention to exercise .- Nation-

rule the waves she could not retain the allegiance of the mermaids because they are all

It is said that the "Editor's Drawer" in Harper's Magazine is made up by a woman. So are a great many editor's drawers.

Wickenburg.

ARIZONA HOTEL,



WICKENBURG,
Yavapai County, Arizona.



THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING Freeently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. "MAGNOLIA" BREWERY AND SALOON.

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited. A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor. Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14

A. BARNETT,

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

.... DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c. Bar Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona.

STEAM SASH-DOOR, BLIND,

.... AND ...

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED Material, for Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, , promptly filled and sent to all parts of the rritory. Chairs, Tables and Bedsteads made to order. All kinds of Cabinet Work neatly executed.

Our Prices are Reasonable. S. E. BLAIR, R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott, February 21, 1868.

Miscellancous,

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the strention of the public generally, and Menchants, particularly, to our

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE "Live and Let Live." Is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, We are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in Jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO. Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER.

Arizona City, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in-Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps. Boots, Shoes, Fancy Goods. Hosery. Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Liquors, Crockery, Tinware, Paints, Lamps, Medicines, Oils, and Drugs

Saddles Saddlery, and Musical Instruments, Books and Stationery Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining and Farming Implements.

CERTAINLY NOT .- Even if Brittania did More Varieties than any other House in Arizona Arizona City, May 14, 1868.

IN PROBATE COURT, Yavapai County.

Estate of John Simmons, Deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona, made on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1868 in the matter of the Estate of John Sim-mons, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator mons, accessed, the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will sell, by public anction, to the highest and best bidder, for each, at the Court House, in the town of Prescott, at ten o'clock a. M., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 8th, A. D. 1868, the following property of the deceased, consisting of:

300 feet in the Quartz Lode, MAZEPPA, REGULUS, MOUNTAINEER, 300 H H H H ARIZONA 2000 H D H BENEDICT. 800 4 15 15 OHIO, VICTORIA, BUFFALO, 600 4 11 14 ALPHA, PHILO JUNIUS, 600 241 14 36 LAURA WALES, 600 " " " VIRGINIA.

All the above, by location 300 feet in the BENEDICT, by purchase, 300 " " " MAZEPPA, 300 " " " HASSAYAMPA, ACCIDENTAL, 2d Ext. South, 200 200 WABASH, 600 200 0 0 BIG BUG, Extension

MOUNTAIN CHIEF, 300 ERASTUS. ONE RANCH CLAIM OF 160 ACRES, Situated on Walnut Creek.

One AUXILIARY CLAIM of 160 Acres, adjoining Mountaineer Quartz Lode Also, the following TOWN PROPERTY, situate in the Town of Prescott.

Town Lot No. 41—Block No. 17.
" " 16— " 1,
" " 3— " 31,
" " 8— " 43,
" " 6— " 43, One-half of lot No. 8, in block 26, with house

Dated Prescott, Yavapai county, A. T., July 3d, 1868. BENJAMIN BLOCK, Administrator. By JOHN HOWARD, Attorney.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,
for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

**To Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

**Spermatorrhea*

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important public tion to Impotence or Virility, being a short Tracke of tion to Impotence or Virility, being a short Tracke of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the atmost tibe to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all, whether macried or single, and will be sent just to all the properties to all the published an important p

Prescott Advertisements.

Arizona Stage Company,



Stages Leave La Paz every Saturday, Leave Wickenburg every Thursday. Semi-Weekly Mail regularly between La Paz and Prescott,

via Wickenburg. GOLDWATER, Agent at La Paz, V. K. FERRIS "Wickenburg. JAMES GRANT. W. K. FERRIS Contractor and Proprietor.

Prescott, June 10, 1868.

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which they may be invored in the number and less style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of ne Territory, and, when accompanied with the halo, it will be promptly executed and sent by not or

Persons sending us money for subscription advertising or job work, may forward it by major otherwise, at their own risk,

CHARGES MODERATE

Address.

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER. PRESCOTT, A.L."

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION0F

Mechanics Institute.

San Francisco.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Asso-ciation will be held some time in August next, in a building to be erected for the purpose in Ut Square in this city. Every preparation will be made to accommodate exhibitors and visitors with a view to make the Exhibition profitable, instruc-

tive and pleasant to all parties.

During the three years which have interested since the holding of the last Exhibition is the city the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific and useful and ornamental arts have made unpresented. dented progress on this coast, and it is below will exceed any other in value that has ever beheld on the shores of the Pacific.

The plan of building to be erected, which is been adopted by the Board of Directors, 2-1 believed, will prove to be the best adapted by building ever erected in the State. The builds will be perfectly water tight, being covered at a shingle roof, so that no damage from the

ments can be inticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of a brunches of Manufactures, Mechanics, or the in and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proper Exhibition, and to share in the publicity and or sequent profit which always attends such em-prises. Suitable premiums will be offered, a the specific date of opening the Exhibition si be published at some future time. By order of the Board of Directors, jn6m3 HORACE D. DUNN, Cor. Secy.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

20 Quick Cures and Moderate Chapt

DR. DOHERTY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pack Mail Steamship Company's office). Private estace of Leddesdorff street. San Francisco. Established expressiv to afford the afflicted sand of acceptation medical aid in the treatment and can de-Private and Chronic Discusses, cases of Secrety and Sexual Disorders.

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Patients (male or female) residing in any part of Patients (make or female) resulting a soy;
States and Territories, however distant, size may be
the opinion and advice of DR DOHERTY in use;
pective cases, and who think proper to submit a vestatement of such in preference to habiling a percent,
terview, are respectfully assured that their outtions will be held most sacred. DR DOHERTY in
this opportunity of observing that all letters are peand replied to only by himself, and the latter as pros-

If the case be full and candidly described, person munication will be unnecessary, as instructed for regimen and the general treatment of the case melti-ding the remedies) will be forwarded without delay in such manner as to convey no idea of the purpet i letter or purcel so transmitted.

Committeion by letter or otherwise, free-

Permanent cure guaranteed or so pay.

Permanent cure guaranteed or so pay.

Address, W. K. DOBERTY M. D.

San Francisco Col.

Spermatorrhes.